

DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

TOPICS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED.

ASHLEIGH, Aug. 24.—While I am writing you these lines the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carnarvon, is fulfilling in the West of Ireland a mission which, if productive of only a part of the benefits contemplated by him, will mark a new era for that province, so long the abode of chronic and hopeless poverty, while it may contribute to win for the Conservative Government and party the gratitude of Irishmen and the maximum support of their representatives in the Parliament of 1885. Lord Carnarvon does not fear to travel through the most desolate and destitute of the kingdom without any of the precautions against popular wrath and vindictiveness so laughably prominent in the reign of Earl Spencer. There was no military guard drawn up at the railway stations along the route. Whenever the train stopped, the vicar and his wife walked about the platform, shaking hands and freely conversing with the gentlemen and ladies present, returning gracefully the quiet but respectful salutations of the bystanders. There were neither cheers nor counter cheers. No crowd assembled; no gangs of officials shouted a vengeful welcome, and no voice was raised to sing "God Save Ireland," in antagonism to "God Save the Queen." The people somehow feel instinctively that Lord Carnarvon means well by them, and that he wishes to do his part toward saving Ireland and her people from the terrible distress which, in spite of the rich promise of the harvest, hangs like a dark cloud all over this wretched west.

There is a subject, the Lord Lieutenant says in his speech at Galway, which is constantly in my thoughts. No greater happiness, he continues, "could come to me during my period of office, be it long or be it short, than that I should be able in any manner to contribute to the commercial prosperity and improvement of Ireland." Elsewhere he speaks of "the almost universal depression of trade, the low price of prices, and the terrible crushing foreign competition. These are thoughts (be gone on to say) which must be in the mind of any one occupying the position which I do. I assure you, without any exaggeration, they are often the last thoughts I take with me to bed, and the first thoughts I awake with in the morning."

These words have a ring of sincerity and heartiness about them. Indeed, the impression made on the Galway people is evidently a very favorable one. Unhappily there are among the persons, whose social rank and position enable them to approach the viceregal party, but too many who belong to the landlord and land-eating class. These are the cause of the west; and from them Lord Carnarvon has great need to guard himself. They believe that black is white, and that wrong is right. It would be their interest to make him believe as they do.

But the speech making over, the Lord Lieutenant at once proceeded to visit the Catholic institutions. There he fell into the hands of one who, although neither Archbishop nor Cardinal, deserves to be both the one and the other. I mean the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, one of the most scholarly prelates in the Catholic Church, and one of the most enlightened and fearless patriots in Ireland. I have great hopes that the Viceroys shall be induced to consult with this illustrious man on the great subjects which he has gone to the west to investigate—the Maamtrasna murders, the chronic state of famine prevailing along those shores, the revival of trade, and the fishing industries, and the extension of railway communication to all the centres of Connemara, to all the western counties in fact.

Although no mention is made of the Maamtrasna inquiry, either in the addresses or the replies, there is no doubt that Lord Carnarvon will seek on the spot all the information he can. The Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway will direct him to the best sources. But the other subject matters are put forth prominently both by the High Sheriff and his commissioners, and by the Lord Lieutenant himself. There seems to be a grim irony in the latter's words to the first address in Galway. "Your health-giving breezes have nurtured a fine and manly race—a race of fine men and fair women. All great towns owe their eminence to the bracing, vigorous climate, a superior race, and an advantageous geographical position."

Whatever may be said of the city of Galway itself, certain it is that the population of the surrounding districts, of Connemara in particular, have been in order to become a "race of fine men and fair women," little else left to them by the lords of the soil than these same "health-giving breezes." To them mother earth is made to refuse even a share of the scanty crops she grows, and the very seaweed on her rock-bound coast has to be purchased by the pound by the men and women who seek it in the waves at the peril of limb and life.

I do not mean to detract from the physical strength and beauty of the men and women of the western counties in Ireland. It is wonderful that the laboring classes and the fishermen of Galway have not been reduced by the pinching hardship, the oppression and sufferings of centuries, to a still closer resemblance than they bear with their kindred Gallegos at Vigo, and all along the *Pais de las Rias*. As in Galicia, the country from which their ancestors sailed hither, so in Galway, the agricultural population and the toilers on the sea are only one degree above the limit of chronic starvation. The complexion by "health-giving breezes" and never-ceasing hunger, is fast becoming as dark as the Moor's, while the hard lines burned by want into every feature overtone the sweet and intellectual expression remarked in 1845 by the Nunzio Minicini. As to the prospects of Connemara, like that of the Bekimos, by the wants and sufferings of uncounted successive generations, it is due to the religious faith which sustained them, to the undying national hope which no oppression could quench. God knows English misrule and landlord tyranny did more than enough to reduce them to the physical and moral level of the Patagonian and the Laplander. If Lord Carnarvon visits the schools which the heroic devotion of Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, as well as that of the Christian Brothers, manage to keep open among the half-starved, half-dressed (even in winter) children of the western counties, he will have it revealed to him that it is by a miracle that these descendants of the magnificent men and women so admired by the seventeenth century Florentine should have preserved any of the strength or beauty of their ancestors. School children in Connemara, in Mayo, in Donegal, have to live, to learn, and to work on a single slender meal a day! How is it they and their parents have not become savages?

The addresses to the Lord Lieutenant all press upon his attention the subject of the neglected fisheries and the need of railroad communication.—"Mr. Thomas F. Brady," Inspector of Fisheries, the man who has been the most zealous in Ireland in his endeavor

TO REVIVE THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

to revive the fishing industry on every point of the coast, has just published a most timely letter on this very subject. From every point of this Connemara coast, he says, letters addressed to him mention the quantities of fish taken by poor fishermen supplied with the poorest craft and the most clumsy tackle, in simply prodigious amounts. But as the fish, the vast numbers of which are thrown away, are never used by the people, who get only a nominal price for them, sometimes no price at all, and who cannot even get salt to preserve them. These things are frightful.

The finest codfish to any amount could have been found all along the Connemara coast during the season for six shillings a dozen, whereas in London they sell for six shillings or ten shillings each! "If the country was opened up by railways, means, I am assured (affirms Mr. Brady), would be forthcoming to assist the poor fishermen to obtain proper fishing vessels fit to keep the sea in any weather." Let Lord Carnarvon think of it!

Mr. J. P. Leonard, writing from Paris on this same topic to Mr. Brady, declares that the Connemara fisheries could be made a most profitable speculation by supplying the Parisian and other French markets with fish. Salmon is sold in Paris during summer at four or five francs (\$1) a pound, and other good fresh fish in proportion.

There seems no hope of great or permanent improvement in any direction for commerce, industry of any kind, or the revival of agriculture, save in obtaining local self-government, a native Irish Parliament. I believe that, under God's providence, nothing can secure Ireland the lives of her people and the prosperity of all her great sources of national wealth but the triumphant success in the November elections of the Parliamentary party.

The *Sun's* editorials on Irish affairs are eagerly looked for and carefully copied by the provincial press here. One great service—it is the greatest—which the *Sun* can now render the cause of Ireland is to encourage, if not advocate, the creating a fund for the support of the Parliamentary party. The landlord class and the great moneyed men will not offer their services to the Nationalists in the present crisis. They are afraid to break with their own class. On the other hand, past experience forces the quick-witted Irish people to fear that their interests would not be safe in the hands of the class who so often betrayed them.

The Irish clergy and people may be trusted in the choice of their representatives; and Mr. Parnell, who is thoroughly in harmony with the guides of the people, may be trusted to select the men best fitted to serve, by distinguished talent and strict discipline, in the ranks of a party whose unity is the certain pledge of national victory, and where unity is impossible without subordination to one acknowledged authority.

With my whole heart and soul I commend to Irish-Americans everywhere to be generous now, if ever, in supporting Mr. Parnell and his followers. There is nothing like "Siveganon" in their need and claim; for their need is, confessedly, that of the men who are standing by the breach for Ireland's nationality—for her last sole chance of achieving independence.

BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D., in *N.Y. Sun*.

IF YOU ARE TIRED TAKING THE LARGE OLD-FASHIONED GRIPING PILLS, TRY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS AND TAKE SOME CONFIDENCE. A MAN CAN'T STAND EVERYTHING. ONE PILL'S DOSE.

WHY SHE MARRIED HIM.

STRANGE STORY BY A BROOKLYN WOMAN.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., September 1.—Charles Graham, aged twenty-six years, a merchant, born in England and residing at No. 6 St. Felix street, this city, is a part of a record of a wedding performed by Mayor Low, on the 12th of last June. The lady was twenty-nine years of age, her maiden name Mary Tideman, and she also gave her residence as No. 6 St. Felix street. To-day she appeared at the Board of Charities, and asked to be sent to the Flatbush Hospital. She was fashionably dressed and informed the clerk that she was a music teacher. Her language was good and her looks attractive. She told a remarkable story. She is the daughter of a well-to-do resident of South Brooklyn, and has a brother in business in New York. She would not give any name but that of Mary Graham. She said that a couple of years ago, when happy and contented under her father's roof, she fell in love with a young man, a friend of her brother's. Last March, under promise of marriage, he had gained her confidence, and then suddenly ceased his visits. She would not tell her secret to her parents or to her brother, but she determined that she should not publicly disgrace her family. After endeavoring by all honorable means to secure the return of her lover, on the 12th of last June she started out for the purpose of bringing back to her home the proof of a marriage that she might save her parents from shame. In Worth street, New York, she saw a young man and accosted him with the request that he marry her. At first he believed her insane, but she told him her purpose, and he accompanied her to this city, where both went before Mayor Low and were married. She has not seen Charles Graham since. Her parents and her brother did not accept her story implicitly on account of the absence of the husband. Her inability to account for his whereabouts, although she had the certificate of marriage, increased their against her, and she was finally driven to seek the shelter of the hospital.

Holloway's Pills.—Provision.—As autumn trends on winter, slender, delicate and pale-faced youths become listless, languid and debilitated, unless an alternative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alternative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

—The superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory says that drunkenness can be traced in the ancestry of more than a third of the convicts sent there; that only one in four of their parents has received a common school education, and that, as nearly as can be ascertained, the home influence in half the cases has been distinctly vicious.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Excellent in Lung Troubles. Dr. Brock CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Geo., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhoea of children."

PARNELL'S TACTICS.

THE POLICY OF THE PARNELLIANS APPROVED BY IRISH-AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The action of the leaders of the Parnellite party at their recent meeting in Dublin is heartily approved by the prominent Irish-Americans of this city. Mr. Parnell's speech is especially commended for its sagacity and fearlessness. No other man living, it is maintained, could have discussed the questions at issue with equal decision, or framed a programme to which Irish nationalists all over the world would gladly assent. It is frankly admitted that Ireland cannot wait her independence from England to-morrow or the day after, but it is maintained that the great question has at last been brought within the sphere of practical politics, and that English statesmen cannot afford to ignore it much longer.

Mr. P. B. Hickey, editor of the *Catholic Review*, said yesterday that Mr. Parnell's action would certainly meet with the approval of the Irish-Americans of this country. "I am a republican," he continued, "and I want nothing less than the independence of Ireland. I would take even more if I could get it. Irishmen have a grand chance now, if they will only act in concert. Secret conspiracies can avail us nothing. Legitimate agitation is the only sure road to independence. Let Irishmen give up looking for the bad qualities in each other and look only for the good. The conscience of the civilized world approves of this demand for Irish independence. Some may feel startled at the resolution which requires Irish members of Parliament to resign if the majority of their constituents see fit to ask them, but, after all, it is only a feature of the modern caucus. No one should join the party unprepared to stand by it through thick and thin. Heretofore many men were elected under false pretences. We must remember, too, that there is a great feeling in favor of local candidates, who will be subject to local influences. But this is a minor matter. The great thing is that the demand for repeal is unanimous. Home Rule may mean anything from a parish registry to an imperial parliament. Repeal means a great and substantial benefit to Ireland. The conservatives and liberals in the English Parliament will naturally unite in opposing the independence of Ireland. The Parnellites, however, are not the men to be crushed. They are working on the instalment plan, and I believe that when the conservatives and liberals begin to fight for office they will be bound to trade with the Irish party."

ABSOLUTE SEPARATION NECESSARY.

"I have always supported Mr. Parnell in his parliamentary proceedings," said Colonel Michael Kirwin, editor of the *New York Tablet*, "and I believe that he is carrying out the best possible policy for the Irish people. Nothing but Ireland's absolute separation from England will ever satisfy me. Of course, the English will oppose this step as one man, but the Irish movement will go ahead in spite of opposition. The resolution requiring Irish members of Parliament to resign if called upon is quite fair. Parnell must have the power to displace men who he finds of no service to the cause. A one-man rule must be submitted to until Irish freedom is gained. No organization can be perfected without discipline. Parnell has all Ireland at his back, and is bound to win the fight in the end. In the next Parliament he will be at the head of certainly eighty, and possibly a hundred, members. And it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Davitt will thwart his plans in any way. He will not. Mr. Davitt is honest in his purpose, though mistaken in his methods. The theories of Henry George have misled him. As to the Irish landlords, I do not think they will ever make any concessions. They are afraid that they will lose their property if Ireland becomes independent. And this question should alone be dealt with by an Irish Parliament, and by an Irish Parliament I mean, not one modelled after Grattan's, but one which would represent all classes of the Irish people."

NO NEW DEPARTURE.

"Mr. Parnell has advocated separation from England for many years," said Mr. Meahan, editor of the *Irish American*. "When the Land League agitation began he said that if the abolition of landlordism was all that was to be got by it he would not take off his coat to the work. Thus there is nothing strange in his present action. He has never concealed his determination to bring about the independence of his country, if possible. Of course, the large majority of Irishmen in this country think that his present programme should be given a fair trial. When it is carried out then a new and more radical one can be framed. Mr. Parnell takes what he can get, and there is no power on earth that is able to bury him against his will. His policy has been clearly defined from the beginning, and it is foolish for the English press to pretend that it has not. Mr. Parnell's power was delegated to him by the Dublin Convention, and what he proposes to do now is simply to carry out certain measures, according to the constitution of the Irish National League."

Mr. Meahan said further that the Parnellite party carried eighty out of the 103 Irish seats in Parliament, that in the North of Ireland they hoped to carry six seats, where they now have only two, and that they have sent some of their best men to the large cities in England and Scotland, where there is a large Irish population, and where they are confident they will be able to carry from six to eight seats.

Several other prominent Irishmen expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Parnell's policy, on the ground that it is the only one which can ever gain independence for Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Those who know Mr. Parnell best and his characteristic combination of caution and firmness, felt quite assured that his declaration in favor of repeal of the union was no hastily undertaken step. Lord Hartington, in his Rochdale speech, said he was glad that Mr. Parnell had nailed his flag to the mast, as neither party would grant his demand, which would be tantamount to a disintegration of the Empire, and hinted that an amalgamation of Tories and Liberals was possible to resist any Irish agitation. Last night, Mr. Parnell, in his agitation in Dublin, declared that the theory of amalgamation, the theory of a coalition of followers of the Marquis of Salisbury on the one side, and those of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Chamberlain on the other, to drop their party differences in order to unite and combat the Irish party in Parliament. This confidence on the part of Mr. Parnell is not wholly misplaced, and the plain speaking of the "Unlucky" is producing a growing amount of irritation in this country. Tories and Liberals are alike put upon the defensive, and the leaders of both parties are kept busy protesting that they have made no alliance with the Irish. The newspapers try to treat the subject contentiously, but anyway and anxiety are plainly visible between the lines of their leaders.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

A Mobile lady denies that pink powder, paint, cosmetic pencils or anything of that sort are used by Mobile ladies. It follows that chewing gum is a fiction.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH WELCOMES THE HOLY SEE.

HIS STIRRING SPEECHES AT DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN—IRELAND'S CAUSE BEFORE THE HOLY SEE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Archbishop Walsh arrived to-day and was given an enthusiastic ovation. He received an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and the municipal authorities. The streets were crowded. Archbishop Walsh, replying to the address of the municipal authorities, said he had a deep and settled conviction that the only remedy for the grievances which Ireland had long labored under was the restoration of the rights of which she had been deprived a century ago by means as shameful as the fact that the records of national infamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the day which fell from the hands of the dying O'Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be returned to the Irish Parliament was restored. Upon arrival at Kingstown the Archbishop was met by local bodies of Parnellites, which presented him with an address of welcome. The Archbishop, replying to the address, said he had placed before the Pope the wants, wishes, aims and desires of the Irish people, with whom the Pope expressed himself as being in full sympathy. The presentations of the Irish prelates to His Holiness made it impossible in future to misrepresent Ireland's cause. The Archbishop made a similar reply to the address presented to him in Dublin. When he entered his carriage enthusiastic crowds removed the horses and dragged the carriage to the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Walsh afterwards appeared on the balcony of his residence and blessed the assembly. Bands paraded the streets until a late hour, playing national airs. Messrs. Davitt, Harrington and Redmond were among those who welcomed the prelate.

To lessen morality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure blood, such as Pimples, Eruptions, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

BLEACHING GILDING.

The best way of cleaning gilding is with weak ammonia and water, well sponged on.

MILDEW ON SILK.

The best plan of removing the mildew from the colored silk is to moisten a piece of white blotting paper with rectified spirits of wine and asalamonic with a fourth of water. Put this three-fold on the spot, and another piece of blotting paper three-fold on the other side of the material, and press it hard. Repeat till it disappears.

CHEAP UMBRELLA STAND.

There are several ways of converting a drain pipe into an ornamental umbrella stand. The principal way being to paint it all one color, and the top. Another is to fit it into an earthenware flower pot saucer, and surround it with fresh ferns or foliage, standing them in water, and tying them round the pipe. Sometimes a wide, bright colored scarf is tied round in a careless bow, or electrically draped around the whole stand.

NO FORCE A MAINFALL.

Many persons are under the impression that there is no limit to man's power in influencing natural forces in his favor. An inventive Australian is evidently of this opinion, as he proposes to himself no less a task than the production of a downpour of rain upon the dry districts of New South Wales. The means for accomplishing this desirable object is a balloon with a charge of dynamite underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and when there the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. It is expected that the explosion will cause a condensation of vapor which will be followed by rain. It is not improbable that such a condensation would be the result of the experiment, but the slight rain produced would, in all likelihood, never reach the earth, but would be evaporated in its descent. Such an experiment, so as to become successful, would require to be on a scale so extensive that such a system of irrigation would be too costly to ever become practicable.

AN ALLEGED UNFAIR TRIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Henry Duff, the Fenian, who was arrested in London on the 20th July, charged with having murdered Stephen Gately in 1880, was arraigned to-day. Gately, it was alleged, had incurred the enmity of the Fenians by disclosing some of their secrets, and the prosecution endeavored to show that a price was put upon his head, and that Duff was detailed to kill him. The prisoner's solicitor complained to the court of the alleged unfairness of the examination, stating that he had not been allowed to see his client and that the object of the Crown appeared to him as a determined effort to hang Duff, if possible, merely because he was an Irishman. He said the prosecution of Duff was a farce, and it was no wonder that Irishmen did their utmost to frustrate the designs of England. Duff was committed for trial.

IF YOU HAVE TO work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

SPEECH BY MR. HEALY, M.P.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Timothy M. Healy, M.P., made a speech at Londonderry to-day in which he said that Ireland had gained concession after concession which it had been deemed impossible for her to obtain and would ultimately secure all that she desired.

N. McRae, Wyebriidge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eucetric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

THE TORIES AND COERSION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in another speech at Sheffield this evening, declared the Tories had decided not to coerce Ireland, even before they had entered upon office. He contended that Lord Hartington in his inmost heart leaned toward the Tories.

Ayer's Aque Cures acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure or money-refunded.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR AUGUST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund for August is as follows:—

REVENUE.	
Customs	\$1,739,696
Excise	305,197
Post office	112,695
Public works, including railways	294,076
Miscellaneous	52,302
Total	\$2,502,876
Revenue to 31st July, 1885	2,332,601
	\$4,835,567
Expenditure	\$3,225,877
Expenditure to 31st July, 1885	2,993,301
	\$6,210,178

Compared with August of last year the falling off in revenue is \$534,871, which occurs in the following items: Customs, 231,417; excise, \$102,008; post office, \$33,275; public works, including railways, \$29,402; miscellaneous, \$138,367.

The expenditure shows an increase of \$1,031,797 over August last year, which is caused by the large payments made in connection with the North-West troubles.

The following statement shows the amount of inland revenue accrued during the year ended the 30th June, 1885:—

Spirits	\$4,281,026
Malt liquor	6,344
Malt	477,184
Tobacco	1,270,933
Cigars	318,337
Inspection of petroleum	27,521
Manufactures in bond	44,990
Sealsures	1,256
Other receipts	11,977
Total excise revenue	\$6,438,688
Canals	311,579
Slides and booms	63,996
Callings timber	28,557
Hydraulic and other rents	29,881
Minor public works	4,429
Inspection of weights and measures	31,990
Inspection of gas	6,290
Law stamps	2,223
Total inland revenue	\$6,917,635

Unrevised statement of inland revenue accrued during the months of July and August:—

July.		August.	
Spirits	\$160,213	\$168,860	
Malt liquor	4,900	400	
Malt	9,386	10,800	
Tobacco	94,471	66,245	
Cigars	47,422	11,184	
Other receipts	9,977	4,018	
Total excise	\$299,369	\$256,497	

AMERICAN FINANCES.

DEBT STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The debt statement issued to-day shows a decrease in the public debt for August of \$2,879,032. The total debt, less the \$49,710,572 not cash required at all on treasury, is \$1,473,592,347, and of this amount \$1,260,776,912 is interest-bearing debt. The treasury statement shows a gold coin, bullion and certificate balance on hand of \$126,271,927, or about \$220,000 more than a month ago and a standard silver dollar and silver certificate balance of \$74,541,115, or about \$3,000,000 more than a month ago. Customs receipts for August are \$17,284,418, against \$18,413,708 in August a year ago. Internal revenue receipts were \$9,071,082, against \$9,506,307 in August a year ago, and the miscellaneous receipts were \$1,703,758, against \$2,446,492 a year ago. The total receipts last month were \$29,661,200, or about three and a quarter millions less than August, 1884. The expenditures in August for August are \$32,942,525, or about four and three quarter millions less than for August, 1884. For the two months of the current fiscal year government receipts from all sources have fallen off about \$6,000,000, compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, and our expenditures have increased \$4,340,000.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN ENGLISH PRISONS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A parliamentary return was issued yesterday of all prisoners undergoing penal servitude in any prison of the United Kingdom, who had been convicted of treason-felony, of murder or conspiracy to murder, or whiteboy offences in Ireland, since first of January, 1880. Thirteen prisoners were convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life, one sentence being for twenty years and seven sentences being for seven years. These are confined in English convict prisons, while in Irish convict prisons are fifteen who were sentenced to death for murder, but whose sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life. Thirteen prisoners are undergoing from five to ten years' penal servitude for conspiracy to murder, and twenty-six are undergoing from five to fifteen years' penal servitude for Whiteboy offences.

A PATRIOT HONOURED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The corporation of Dublin has conferred the freedom of the city on Dr. Kevin Keady O'Doherty, who has recently returned to his native country. He was in exile for twenty-six years for being an active participator in the troubles of 1848.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT.

BERLIN, September 2.—The *Olympion* says: Obedient and fortify Prussians have just been expelled from Wasawa. They were arrested, chained together and compelled to march, the women following the men and sleeping in prisons. The *Posten Courier* publishes a long list of wealthy Poles who have been expelled from Prussia.

THE COUNTESS SPEAKS IRISH.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Lord Carnarvon yesterday received a deputation with an address from the Gaelic Union Society, which hopes to restore the Irish language. He assured them of his conviction of the study of the Erse dialect, not only from a philological point of view, but because of mental superiority conferred by lingual power. The Countess of Carnarvon delighted the deputation by addressing them in a few sentences of pure Irish.

SERIOUS RIOT IN GALWAY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—During a torchlight procession at Galway last night in honor of Timothy O'Connor, a number of the processions attacked a detachment of Yorkshire soldiers on garrison duty there. The noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of the latter's comrades and they issued from the barracks in force and joined in the melee. For four hours the fight raged fiercely, clubs and stones being freely used on both sides. A large number of windows were smashed, and many persons injured. Finally, the police, who had in the meantime been reinforced, quelled the disturbance.

The Rhone valley has been swept by a terrible cyclone which uprooted many trees and destroyed a large lumber of houses.

Take all in all.

- Take all the Kidney's and Liver Medicines.
- Take all the Blood purifiers.
- Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures.
- Take all the Aque, Fever, and bilious specifics.
- Take all the Brain and Nerve force restives.
- Take all the Great health restorers.
- In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best.
- Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated in them.
- And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—combined, fail! It is a thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about as all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MORRY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.